**241/4 HISTORY**

1. **(a) What problems did the early Dutch settlers face at the Cape? (12 marks)**
2. There were strict business and commercial regulations imposed by the company
3. The settlers were restricted from growing profitable crops
4. The farmers were also restricted from participating in profitable business
5. Profitable business deals were not given to farmers
6. The settlers (farmers) were in a very big financial crisis
7. There was lack of enough pasture rights
8. The company officials practiced nepotism
9. They faced a problem of limited transfer of land
10. Some Dutch officials accepted bribes in form of cattle.
11. There was a problem of land for settlement and farming
12. They faced a problem of inadequate social services/poor medical facilites
13. There was corruption and inefficiency by the Dutch government
14. The Dutch were few in number
15. They suffered from home sickness
16. The Dutch also lacked enough wives
17. Jan Van Ricbeck insisted on a 20- year period limit for all intending farmers
18. The soils were poor but the settlers could not obtain fertilizers that were expensive
19. There were few schools in the region yet it was necessary to offer formal education to the children of the settlers
20. The market facilities were unfavorable because of poor storage facilities in the area.
21. They faced language problems as they couldn’t easily learn and understand several local languages in South Africa.
22. 1st Europeans to settle at the cape
23. Came from Netherlands/Holland
24. It was as the accident of their ship Harlem
25. Poor Accommodation (leaking)
26. Poor Infrastructures
27. Constant attacks from Africans
28. Shortage of labour
29. Lack of experience in Agriculture.
30. Natural calamities
31. Tropical diseases
32. Faced scavy due to mal nutrition
33. Attacked by wild animals
34. Poor communication

**1 (b) How did their administration solve the above problems? (13 marks)**

1. Jan Van Ricbeck expanded the settlement to acquire more land for cultivation
2. He also gave free land to the settlers
3. Slavery was also introduced and this aimed at solving labour problems at the cape
4. There were also health units that had been set up in different areas
5. It also encouraged intermarriages to be organized between the Dutch and Africans
6. Labour was also got from the east indies for political offences
7. Some company employees were also called upon to resign and concentrate on farming
8. The roads were constructed so as to improve on transport and communication
9. The company encouraged trade with the Africans
10. The corrupt officials were dismissed
11. The company confiscated their land and other property in the cape colony
12. The company encouraged more settlers to come and settle at the cape
13. Winter crops were introduced to fight famine
14. Better farming tools were imported in order to boost agriculture
15. The prices of grain especially maize and other locally produced crops increased in an effort to avoid strikes and to restore the morale of farmers.
16. All settlers had to train in the army to improve the security of the settlers at the cape
17. The economic restrictions were with drawn there by allowing farmers to sell their to the crew of visiting ships and bargain freely.
18. The church clerks were assigned the responsibility of administering
19. Orphan girls were Imported from Holland
20. Water reservoir was constructed
21. **(a) Why did the Africans resist the Boer’s arrival in their area in 1836?**

**(13marks)**

1. The Boer were too hostile to the Ndebele
2. The Boers were determined to continue regarding the Ndebele as a doomed race
3. The Boers stole African (Ndebele) land
4. The Boers conflicted with Africans for example at Blood river
5. The Boers enslaved Africans hence contributing to hatred between them
6. The majority of Ndebele However, suffered because of racial policies of the Boers.
7. The Boers killed many Africans thus leading to war.
8. Loss of power by the traditional rulers also led to war.
9. Some Boer administrators forced African wives and daughters into sex annoyed the Boers
10. The Ndebele were also opposing to the unbearable conditions on the farms
11. Boers wanted to rescue e missionaries captured by the Ndebele.
12. The role of religious leaders also contributed to the outbreak of war.
13. Pushing of the Shona- Ndebele into reserves where even the conditions were unbreakable annoyed them leading to war.
14. Battle of Vogkop &Great Trek wars
15. 19th  October 1836
16. Fought between Ndebele (Africans) &Boer Trekkers(whites)
17. Boers led by portigieter,settlers &Maritnz
18. Africans led by Mzilikazi
19. Took place btn Orange &Vaal rivers ie Marico valley.
20. Outbreak of Great Trek
21. Boer determination to establish a republic
22. Increasing no. of whites
23. Possession of guns
24. Failure to solve peacefully their probs.
25. Earlier victories of Africans
26. Took whites to be wizards
27. Camping of Boer commanders at vegkop
28. Presence of war mongers
29. Independence
30. Preserve culture
31. Cattle raiding
32. Presence of Natural calamities
33. Outbreak of diseases

**2 (b) What were the effects of this war on the people of the interior? (12 marks)**

1. The Ndebele were severely defeated the Boer forces
2. Africans lost trust in their traditional beliefs and religions
3. Economic activities like trade and agriculture were disrupted leading to famine
4. Many Ndebele who had been employed lost jobs
5. The success of the Boer led to the influx of many Boers in Ndebele land
6. There was massive loss of lives on both sides of Africans and the Boers.
7. It also led to depopulation since many people lost their lives
8. The Ndebele Indunas were respected as leaders in their respective areas but they were under the British authority.
9. The Ndebele were pushed into Infertile soils as a result of the war.
10. Africans lost their cultures and adopted Europeans culture like languages
11. The Ndebele lost their fertile land to the whites
12. Africans also lost their cattle to the whites as a result of the war
13. Africans provided cheap labour on European farms with little or no pay.
14. The Ndebele chiefs lost authority to the Boers
15. The war increased African nationalism since they were prepared for the struggle for their independence
16. Africans were disarmed hence left defenseless and helpless.
17. It led to misery and suffering among the Ndebele
18. It increased Boer negative attitude/ racism against Africans
19. The Ndebele become poor
20. Increased African hostility against whites
21. American missionaries who had been captured were set free
22. The Ndebele clashed with other people as they moved into Rhodesia
23. The economy declined
24. Detribalization
25. Family break ups
26. Diseases were contracted
27. Loss of Independence
28. Adopted European habits
29. Destruction of property
30. Birth of coloureds
31. **(a) Describe the origin of the Zulu state. (10 marks)**
32. The kingdom is believed to have been founded by shaka
33. Originally it was a small kingdom which was headed by Sezangakona the father of shaka
34. It was founded among the Bantu speaking people south eastern parts of south Africa
35. Shaka was born unwanted in around 1786 to a chiefly family
36. His father was Sezangakona a chief of a minor clan called the Zulu.
37. The birth of shaka to Nandi was not welcomed by the Zulu elders.
38. Although sekangakona married Nandi, the title of unwanted remained with shaka for much of his childhood and early man hood
39. He joined Dingiswayo’s army during his youth
40. In the army, he distinguished himself as a determined and intelligent soldier.
41. Due to this Dingiswayo promoted him to become one his commanders
42. He strengthened his own regiment by introducing various military reforms
43. He introduced the short stabbing spears and cow horn formation
44. In 1816, shaka’s father Sezangakona died and he was succeeded by Shaka’s brother called Segujana
45. With the help of Dingiswayo, shaka attacked his father’s chiefdom and killed his brother
46. However, in 1818 Dingiswayo also died and this gave shaka chance to annex Dingiswayo’s chiefdom
47. This was added to his father’s success after killing Dingiswayo’s Successor.
48. He further started conquering the neighbouring areas for example he defeated Zwide
49. Shaka then managed to conquer and establish a very big kingdom

**3 (b) How was the state organized by 1800? (15 marks)**

1. The Zulu kingdom was a military state that was headed by a dictorial king
2. The king was helped by the chief induna who was the second most feared man
3. The zulu king was absolutely feared and respected
4. The indun as who assisted shaka were always appointed and dismissed at the will by the king
5. The indun as that were appointed by the king were appointed by the king were picked from the commissioners
6. The kingdom had a standing army
7. The Zulu army was for defending the Kingdom and territorial expansion
8. The army also lived in military settlements
9. The Conquered kings remarried rulers of their own people for as long as they acted as eyes and ears of Shaka
10. The King was the highest social figure
11. The Zulu were also pastoralists but on a small scale.
12. The Zulu also carried out agriculture
13. In the Zulu kingdom, the retired soldiers formed a reserve force
14. Initiation ceremonies were carried out which marked entry into age regiments
15. Marriage within the Zulu kingdom wars allowed at the age of 40
16. In the Zulu kingdom, the young boys always carried spears and shields for the active warriors
17. However, the old and disabled where also put to death since they were believed to be useless
18. They also carried out massive raids to their neighbours
19. King was the chief priest/spiritual leader
20. Female regiments were set up
21. Division of labour
22. Carried out food gathering
23. Abolished circumcision
24. Trade
25. Polygamous marriage was practiced
26. Economy controlled by the king
27. Hunting practised
28. Fishing
29. Wearing
30. Kingship was hereditary
31. King controlled land.
32. Indunas were not allowed to hold meetings
33. Centralized state
34. Female relatives acted as spies
35. **(a) Why did the British conquer Transvaal in 1877? (13 marks)**
36. In 1877, Britain Moved her troops and annexed Transvaal the Boer republic
37. There was a huge abuse of the sand river agreement of 1852 between the British and the Boers
38. The rising hatred and suspicion among the British and Boers
39. The increasing British imperialism and their need to control to control the whole of south-Africa caused the annexation
40. The British desire to destroy the increasing Boer nationalism and spirit for their independence
41. The British constantly regarded the Boers as their subjects and never wanted to lie (Boers) an independent life
42. The British claimed that Transvaal leadership was divided and always hoped for power
43. The British claimed that the Boers in Transvaal were weak
44. The British aimed at stopping the constant Boer enslavement of Africans living in Transvaal
45. It was founded by the Boer trekkers
46. British desire to stop further Boer Migration into the interior of south Africa also facilitated to the annexation
47. They also intended to stop Boer racism and segregation in the interior
48. British claimed that Boer were stealing African land
49. The British had fears that the other European enemies like Portugal, France and German would ally with the Boers to fight them
50. The British further desired to solve the existing border conflicts between the pedi and the Transvaal republic (Boers)
51. The discovery of diamond in 1867 attracted the desire of the British to control mineral riches in the interior
52. The british dream of forming a federation/union
53. Some British officials recommend the Annexation
54. Failure to pay the debt(borrowed money)from European countries by Boers
55. Fear of African alliance with the Boers against British
56. Fertile soils
57. Good climate
58. Land for settlement
59. The need to protect the British nationals

**4 (b) How did her annexation affect the people in the interior? (12 marks)**

1. It violated the earlier independence agreement signed at sand river in 1852
2. It increased enemity increased and hatred which existed between them since the great trek days
3. When the enemity increased, there was several future Anglo-Boer wars in south Africa. Eg In 1880-81 Boers fought the British in the first Anglo- Boer wars in south Africa
4. The plan to federate the whole of south Africa by the British also failed
5. With the increasing enmity, the Boers became more determined to protect their independence against the British imperialism
6. There was emergence of military Boer nationalism
7. There was also an increasing trend in British rule
8. Boer sovereignty also increased in orange free states
9. The war destroyed the economy of Transvaal leading to its bankruptcy
10. Agriculture was neglected and disrupted
11. Commerce and trade was also destructed leading to poverty
12. There was misery and suffering as people lost their dear ones
13. There was loss of lives which led to heavy depopulation
14. The Boers felt humiliated and constantly looked out for revenge against this attack
15. Later the Boers looked for a peaceful resolution which failed, preparing for war
16. The Boers stopped buying the British goods as a way of revenge
17. The Boers continued demanding their independence from the British
18. Insecurity intensified due to raids and counter raids
19. It was founded by the Boer trekkers
20. Africans lost their land
21. African enslavement by boers Increased
22. Loss of African cattle
23. Displacement of Africans
24. Destruction of property
25. Famine
26. Loss of culture
27. Africans lost hope/loss of Indep of Africans
28. Rise of strong men like Paul kruger
29. Unity of Boer republics
30. **How did the discovery of minerals in South Africa affect the following;**
31. **Africans**.
32. Africans lost land around the mineralize areas leading to their displacement
33. Africans lost their independence as Europeans fought and defeated them.
34. During the struggle many Africans lost their lives and property
35. Africans were forced to live in reserves. Camps under terrible living conditions ie Soweto which surrounded the mines.
36. Africans were discriminated in employment as they were subjected to dirty heavy work with little / no pay at all
37. Africans became poor because of discrimination in employment and lack of accessibility to productive land
38. There were increased conflicts between Africans and the whites leading to insecurity
39. Agriculture in many societies declined as the most productive labour left villages to work in towns
40. Africans peasants economies were destroyed and their local industries negatively affected
41. Discovery of minerals led to increased cost of living that Africans could not afford
42. Africans were forced to work on contracts for a specific period of time and could be fired at any time leading to job insecurity.
43. There was loss of African traditional culture, traditional practices since many African adopted western practices especially those who lived in towns ie money was taken to be a symbol of wealth but not cows and wives.
44. Some Africans acquired guns though of poor quality
45. Some Africans were able to send their children to school and this led to a new class of educated Africans i.e. nelson Mandela, Albert Luthuli.
46. The British started loosing interest, abandoned their position as defenders of African rights
47. As such there was a problem of disintegration of families as men left their wives and children alone to go for greener pastures in towns.
48. However some of the Africans started working for money after acquiring the Jobs/ cash economy developed.
49. There was growth of African nationalists as the new class of Africans leaders became conscious politically to fight for their freedom.
50. There was improvement on the standard living due to the employment in the mines
51. There developed African nationalism since the Africans in the mines came together to fight for their freedom
52. Formation of political parties like ANO& PAC
53. Some Africans benefited from local mkts/Agric boosted
54. Rural urban migration developed
55. Dirty slums developed
56. Spread of European diseases
57. High crime rate
58. African women in towns raised in status
59. African rulers became powerless
60. Marriage was delayed
61. Military power of Africans was destroyed
62. Conflicts btn A’cans &whites arose hence wars
63. Worsened enemity btn Africans & whites
64. Africans stopped respecting their local leaders
65. Bad European habits ie prostitution
66. In 1867, diamond was discovered at kimberly & later in 1885,Gold was discovered at witwatersrand.
67. Later other minerals were discovered like magnese,copper.

**(b) Whites**

1. Whites become very much rich from the booming industrial economy ie Boer states of Transvaal and Orange Free State became prosperous.
2. There was emergence of very rich European individuals ie Cecil Rhodes
3. The minerals stated attracting foreign investors from Europe to South Africa to invest their money in Gold Diamond.
4. With increased income among the whites there were improved standards of living.
5. There was creating of mining companies in south Africa by British capitalists ie Cecil Rhodes (De Boers) mining company which was supposed to mine and sell diamond
6. The British championed by Cecil Rhodes started an aggressive program of controlling South Africa leading to the emergence of radical British imperialism.
7. On contrary the Boers championed by Paul Kruger also started pursuing a counter programme of promoting and defending of Boer independence against the British imperialists
8. Preparing ways for the rise of radical Boer nationalism Paul Kruger started mistreating the increasing number of foreign investors/the utilanders living in Transvaal ie denying them political and civil rights
9. With time as the struggle to control mineral riches between the Boers and the British intensified / increased, there was development of three major wars between the Boers and British in South Africa leading to the first Anglo- Boer war of 1880 – 81.
10. The British began to distance themselves as guardians / protectors of the African rights and joined the Boers in pursuing a racist policy against the Africans leading to the development of a apartheid policy.
11. The whites gained in the commercialized agriculture which was developed soon after the discovery minerals especially the Boers improved their economic status.
12. There was development of transport and communication network in the whites republics as railways, roads and bridges linked agriculturally productive and mineralized towns
13. This was followed by a general communication revolution in the whites republics ie Natal, cape and Orange Free State.
14. As the telephone lines, telegraphs were built the communication network improved
15. With Business and communications booming, there was growth of towns ie Pretoria, Kimberly, Johannesburg leading to urbanization in the white dominated republics.
16. New industries emerged as new processing factories for both agricultural products came up hence creating skilled employment for the whites in those industries.
17. Boers became more proud and arrogant
18. Labour shortage on Boer farms
19. Bad practices like theft, drugs usage, prostitution increased in Boer republic.
20. Land became expensive
21. Boers lost land
22. Many whites were attracted into Boer republics
23. Good jobs for the Boers
24. The idea of federation was dropped
25. International trade developed
26. Banks developed like Orient Bank
27. **(a) Describe the terms of the 1881 Pretoria Convention. (12 marks)**
28. This Pretoria convention ended the first Anglo Boer war between the two, ie the British and Boers.it was btn the two worrying parties.
29. The republican government of the Boer republic of Transvaal was to be restored
30. The idea of the federation that was started by the British was to be dropped
31. Internal independence was to be granted and Transvaal was to be left to the Boers
32. The utilanders who were of the British origin were to be given special consideration
33. The utilanders civil rights were to be protected and trade interests secured
34. The British were to have limited authority in the affairs of Transvaal
35. The British were to have a permanent resident representative in Pretoria to be catered and felt.
36. Transvaal republic was to manage its own affairs without restrictions
37. The British goods were to flow freely into Transvaal
38. Transvaal was to be made a vassal state of the cape colony
39. Transvaal was not to engage in foreign affairs without the consent of the British cape colony.
40. Big companies that intended to invest in Transvaal were to be sanctioned by the cape colony to be allowed to do so.
41. The republics of Stella and Ghoshen were to remain out of Transvaal.
42. The meeting sat in Pretoria capital of Transvaal
43. The new Btsh govt of Gladstone was fed up with a war &pressed for a peaceful conclusion.
44. It drew participants from four republics of O.FS,TransNatal &Cape.
45. Boers – Jourbert

British-General collins

1. **(b) What effects did it have on the people of South Africa? (13 marks)**
2. Both parties were left unsatisfied and none was a clear beneficiary
3. The Boers moved out of the conference more disgruntled than ever before.
4. The British got partial control over Transvaal internal and foreign affairs hence denied the Boers Independence
5. The British got partial control over Transvaal internal and foreign affairs.
6. The Boers of Transvaal become more stubborn and determined to resist the British rule
7. The Boers at the cape colony too felt a strong bond of sympathy with relatives beyond Transvaal
8. Even those from Orange Free State vowed to unite with the Transvaal Boers to defend the Boer rules in South Africa .
9. Transvaal Boers were even blessed with the new leader Paul Kruger.
10. It also led to the rise of new generation of war lord, for example, William Joubert among others.
11. It led to the increased Boer nationalism and pride
12. The Boer soldiers stated interfering in the native affairs
13. The Boer soldier interfered in Zulu land politics when they crowned Dinizulu replacing his exiled father Cetewayo.
14. It led to the signing of the London treaty of 1884 in which the Boers and the British agreed on new terms.
15. The Queen of England no longer had control over Transvaal
16. It paved way for future wars, for example the Jameson Raid and the second Anglo- Boer war.
17. Both whites and African lost property in the resultant conflict
18. It led to the rise of Cecil Rhodes who was determined to silence the Transvaal Boers
19. The Trade between the two was to remain liberalized
20. Africans lost land as a result of the Boer African conflict
21. It weakened the Zulu further confirming their loss of independence
22. **(a) Why did the people of South –West Africa rebel against the Germans between 1904- 1907? (13 marks)**
23. The people of South West Africa rose under the famous Nama- Herero rebellion.
24. The herero people started the rebellion on the 12th January 1904 and the Nama in October 1904
25. The Herero were led by chief Samuel Khana Maherero and the Nama by their Leader Handrick and the Nama by their leader Hendrick Witboi, Jacob Molenga e.t.c
26. Whereas the German were led by General Lother Von Trotha
27. Africans wanted to end the influence of German Christian missionaries in Namibia
28. The Undermining of the the African culture
29. The slogan of the "Africa for the Africans," the sense of ethiopianism
30. Due to the rampant poverty since the pastoral economy of the nama-Herero had been weakened
31. Outbreak of other natural calamities e.g drought,famine
32. Over taxation of the Africans by the Germans
33. Poor/ harsh methods of tax collection employed by the Germans
34. The creation of reserves created resistance among Africans
35. The bad methods of implementing directives incited hatred
36. The Germans refused the Nama – Herero to eat the dead cows which angered them
37. Inspiration of other successful wars e.g 1879- Anglo Zulu, shona- Ndebele
38. Increased German population worried the Africans ie 1903, 3000 German had settled in Namibia
39. Influence of traditional religions
40. Presence of able leaders
41. The growth of African nationalism made the nama and Herero join against the Germans.
42. Chiefs in herero and Nama land had been over trown by the Germans and so they were fighting to maintain their traditional powers
43. The long held enemity between the whites and the Africans resulted into the Nama rebellion
44. Even then the Bantu in South Africa took the white man as a monster and so they were fighting to drive the sea monster out of their territory.
45. The Nama and Herero were fighting to maintain their independence against foreign aggression
46. They were fighting to protect their land which had been grabbed by the Germans settlers
47. German had constructed a railway crossing the African areas and interfering with their land
48. Lack of respect to Africans also caused the Nama-Herero rebellion.
49. Forced labour by the Germans where by Africans were forced to work on German plantations

The disarmament programme that is to say Germans came up with a policy of totally removing guns from the Africans.

1. The Germans had practiced racial discrimination undermining the African race.
2. The Germans maladministration/ harsh rule full of oppression to the Africans
3. The rinderpest disease which attacked African cattle was claimed to have come from the Germans
4. Both the Germans and Africans had failed to solve their differences diplomatically.
5. **(b) What were the results of the above war on the people of South -West Africa?**

**(12 marks)**

1. There was loss of African independence to the Germans
2. It led to the over throw of African chiefs, for example, Samuel Maherero
3. It led to the death of thousands of Africans during the struggle for their independence
4. It led to depopulation of the Namibian population because of many deaths.
5. It also led human misery and suffering as Africans were displaced.
6. The rebellion created disunity among Africans
7. African leadership was replaced by German harsh rule.
8. There was an influx of German settlers in Namibia who opened up plantations but with hardships to the Africans
9. Africans were forced to work on German plantations with or without pay therefore exploited.
10. The Germans introduced heavy taxes with cruel collecting methods
11. Africans were pushed to reserves to create productive land for the Germans
12. The Namaherero rebellion led to the displacement of Africans from their original home land and pushed to unfertile soils
13. There was wide spread Christianity in Namibia as a result of missionary activities in the region.
14. The spread of Christianity further contributed to the undermining of African culture
15. Africans in Namibia were disarmed
16. Africans were pushed in into reserves
17. Poverty arose as a result
18. Decline in agriculture
19. Outbreak of famine
20. Trade declined
21. African leaders were killed like Maherero
22. A’cans lost trust in traditional leaders
23. Increased mistreatment
24. A’cans were defeated
25. **What were the contributions of the following in the struggle for South Africa independence?**
26. **Nelson Madiba Mandela. (12 marks)**
27. Mandela was born on 18th July, 1918 at a place called Umtata in the Transkei to a Tembu chief
28. He received his primary education among the missionaries and had his secondary education at wesley mission school
29. He later joined Fort Hare University where he attained a Bachelor's degree in arts.
30. He also joined Johannesburg University for law practice with Oliver Thambo, another influencial congress leader.
31. In 1942 he joined ANC under the youth wing led by a youth winger called Lebebede walter, oliver and William Mkomo.
32. Mandela organized the general strike in protest against the white referendum on republican status for South Africa.
33. He left his home and office and travelled around the country encouraging and exhorting his fellow Africans to support the strike.
34. Living the life of a political out law, evading arrest and assuming various disguises, Mandela led a charmed life and gained for himself the title of the "Black pimpernel"
35. These organized the youth and turned ANC into a strong political party comprising of the peasants
36. Mandela emphasized radical nationalism and formed the ANC youth league
37. Because of his organizational skills, he was elected as a secretary general of the ANC league in 1947.
38. In 1949 he initiated a program of action emphasizing boycotts, strikes and civil disobedience.
39. In 1950, he was appointed as a national Executive committee member of ANC
40. He was behind the demands for citizenship and parliamentary representation of all south Africans
41. He was also behind the demands for equal land distribution and trade union rights
42. In 1952, he was elected as a national volunteer to against the unjust laws in what came to be known as the "Defiant campaign"
43. Mandela was imprisoned for farming Umkoto to we Sizwe (Spear of nation) in 1961
44. In October, 1963, he was brought from prison for charges with eight other defendants concerned with the organization of Umkoto we Sizwe.
45. In the trial which is known as the Rivonia trial because most of the accused had been arrested in the Rivonia suburb of Johannesburg
46. Towards the end of 1952, he was elected to the president of ANC youth league and later become the deputy president of ANC
47. He was at the Centre of formulating a plan to ensure that the ANC remained in contact with the masses.
48. In 1953, he opposed the Bantu education act, the exploitation of African labour, the press laws, the Bantustan policy among others.
49. Because of his various activities against the racist government, he was arrested imprisoned and tortured in custody.
50. He stayed in prison on the Robben Island where he joined Robert sobukwe until 1990 when he was released by president de clerk.
51. Four years later in 1994 he became the first African president of South Africa to be elected under a multi-party arrangement.
52. Ruled SA for 5yrs until 1999
53. Died on 5th Dec 2013
54. Mobilised support from foreign countries
55. **(b) Chief Albert John Luthuli. (13 marks)**
56. Lithuli spent most of his early life on the mission at grout Ville in Natal where he was born in 1898.
57. He taught at Adam's college from 1920- 34 where he appeared to have been extremely happy.
58. In 1935 he was offered the Umvoti chieftain with responsibility for 5,000 of his fellow Zulu
59. Despite being happy at Adams , he felt it was his Christian duty to accept this new responsibility
60. He therefore became aware of the problems facing his own people like shortage of land.
61. For some time, Lithuli did not realize the need for political action to improve the situation until 1945 when he joined African national congress.
62. In 1946, he became a member of the Native representative council (N.R.C)
63. However, the council adjourned in protest after the stern measure taken by smuts to deal with Asian and African measure
64. Gradually, Luthuli became more popular in natal and in 1952, he was given an ultimatum of resigning either from the congress
65. However he refused to do either and was immediately removed from his position
66. From 1944 to 1953, ANC had been led by Dr. Moroka, the successor of Dr, Xuma
67. For a time, Moroka had led the movement with vitality, but he was arrested and tried under the suppression of communism Act in 1952.
68. These moves lost him a great deal of support from his colleagues like Sisulu and Mandela who had also been arrested
69. Lithuli was elected to the post of president in place of Moroka by the conference of 1953
70. Luthuli's policy was one of non-violent resistance, however he was banned from attending meetings
71. Nevertheless, he continued to protest against the system.
72. In 1954 his term of restriction ended and he was served with a further two year of service.
73. In 1956, his second ban completed and his family took a holiday in Swaziland, a shake in time on his farm at grout Ville.
74. Soon after his return, he was arrested for high treason, the trial of 156 men and women dragged on four years
75. Lithuli was however released soon after the trial began and was recognized as their leader by people from different parties
76. The congress organized various boycotts at this time, some being more successful than others.
77. He organized the Alexander township bus boycott this was a protest against the penny rise in bus fares on certain routes.
78. It lasted three months and inspite of massive action by government, the walking Africans, 5000 of them, succeeded in having the fair reduced
79. He also organized the potato boycott, this was in protest against working and living conditions on some of the European farms
80. 1959 once again the government imposed a further restriction on his activities, this time for five years.
81. On 5th December, 1961, Luthuli received the noble prize for 1960 and his old age made him hand over to Nelson Mandela in 1961
82. Fought against the Bantu education act of 1952
83. He opposed land policies that made Africans suffer
84. He died in 1968 at the age of 70 years and his body was found at the railway station.
85. His death and imprisonment inspired the growth of nationalism and urgent need for total change
86. Published articles like the freedom charter
87. Attacked the apartheid system and demanded for independence
88. His actions led to increased support from OAU
89. Even UNO got touched and increased support against apartheid
90. Even the communist countries like China and Cuba increased their funding.

**END**